

ASSIGNMENT 4

Textbook Assignment: "Combat Maneuvers, Formations, Patrols, and Ambushes," "Land Navigation," and "Evasion, Survival, and Escape." Pages 4-19 through 6-4.

Learning Objective: Define the duties and positions of patrol personnel and techniques of control, security, and movement.

4-1. Rallying points that the patrol leader selects when making up the patrol plan are known as

1. tentative
2. objective
3. initial
4. en route

4-2. Your patrol becomes engaged in a fire fight with the enemy and is dispersed between its first and second en route rallying points. At what point should the patrol reassemble?

1. At the first en route rallying point only
2. At the second en route rallying point only
3. At either 1 or 2 above, whichever the patrol order designates
4. At the objective rallying point

4-3. During a patrol, you come upon the enemy unexpectedly and a fire fight occurs. Which of the following actions should you take?

1. Attack the enemy at their weakest point
2. Break contact as soon as possible and continue the mission
3. Disperse and regroup at the designated rallying point
4. Direct maximum firepower at the enemy until they retreat

4-4. If caught in an enemy ambush set up so withdrawal appears impossible, a patrol should be ordered to

1. surrender
2. break contact by fire and movement
3. break contact by movement to the right
4. assault the weakest point of the ambush with maximum firepower

Learning Objective: Point out principles and techniques of ambush.

4-5. What is the primary purpose of an ambush?

1. To harass the enemy
2. To confuse and panic the enemy
3. To divert enemy troops from other missions
4. To destroy enemy personnel and equipment

4-6. When against a small enemy force that requires you to create only one killing zone, what type of ambush should succeed?

1. Area
2. Deliberate
3. Opportunity
4. Point

- 4-7. You are on a patrol sent into enemy territory to destroy small enemy units. You have no definite information about the enemy, so you must ambush the first suitable target. This is an example of what type of ambush?
1. Opportunity
 2. General purpose
 3. Deliberate
 4. Clandestine
- 4-8. Although you must always maintain close control of your men at an ambush site, this control is most important at which of the following times?
1. During the ambush
 2. When the target is approaching
 3. When withdrawing from the ambush site
 4. When arriving at the ambush site
- 4-9. The formation of a point ambush mainly determines whether or not a point ambush can
1. deliver the coordinated volume of fire required
 2. achieve the surprise necessary to trap the enemy
 3. achieve a timely and orderly withdrawal
 4. approach the target area without detection
- 4-10. In what terrain is the line formation of a point ambush effective?
1. In open terrain where one flank is or can be restricted by natural or artificial obstacles
 2. In open terrain where both flanks are accessible
 3. In terrain where lateral dispersion of the enemy is possible
 4. In close terrain where both flanks are accessible
- 4-11. The short side of an L-formation should be deployed in what area?
1. On the opposite side of the enemy's route of march
 2. Parallel to the enemy's route of march
 3. Across the enemy's route of march
 4. At the end of and at right angles to the killing zone
- 4-12. Which of the following types of ambush formations may be used strictly as a harassing ambush?
1. Line
 2. L
 3. T
 4. V
- 4-13. The main disadvantage of using a T-ambush formation is that the attack force may
1. engage a superior force at night while spread out
 2. not be able to withdraw without decisively engaging the enemy
 3. not be able to prevent assault or escape in the opposite direction
 4. not be able to concentrate its fire power in the killing zone
- 4-14. What is the main advantage of using the V-ambush formation?
1. It is easy to control
 2. It is hard for one leg of the V to fire into the other leg
 3. It is difficult to detect until the enemy is well into the killing zone
 4. It subjects the enemy to both enfilading and interlocking fire

- 4-15. When caught in the killing zone of a near ambush, a patrol should react by
1. assaulting the enemy when ordered by the patrol leader
 2. returning fire and taking cover as ordered by the patrol leader
 3. returning fire and taking cover without orders from the patrol leader
 4. assaulting the enemy position without orders from the patrol leader

- 4-16. An assault on a near enemy ambush should continue until the patrol is able to
1. reach suitable cover and eliminate return fire
 2. make a breach in the ambush so contact can be broken
 3. get room in which to maneuver
 4. eliminate the ambush or break contact as directed

- 4-17. Whether a patrol succeeds or fails in breaking out of an enemy ambush depends mainly on the
1. purpose of the ambush
 2. extent to which the patrol is trained and rehearsed
 3. type of ambush formation the enemy is using
 4. number of enemy weapons being used against you

Learning Objective: Denote the principles of terrain appreciation. Explain the aspects of weather, climate, and seasons as they influence the terrain.

- 4-18. In a military operation, the analysis of an area by the defense or offense to determine how the terrain features can be used is known as
1. terrain components
 2. terrain appreciation
 3. intelligence reporting
 4. reconnaissance

- 4-19. From a tactical standpoint, which of the following aspects of terrain is considered to be the most important?
1. Season
 2. Climate
 3. Weather
 4. Water

- 4-20. Air support during a combat situation can be restricted by which of the following elements?
1. High or low temperature
 2. Fog, rain, or a large mass of low-flying clouds
 3. High or low humidity
 4. First or second quarter of the moon

Learning Objective: Point out those qualities known as the military aspects of terrain that can be used by each unit leader in the employment of his forces and weapons.

- 4-21. When holding key terrain in an area, you have the advantage over the enemy in regard to
1. cultural features
 2. fields of fire only
 3. observation only
 4. fields of fire and observation

- 4-22. What are the primary considerations in choosing your defensive position?
1. Minimum observation and short fields of fire
 2. Maximum observation and short fields of fire
 3. Maximum observation and long fields of fire
 4. Minimum observation and long fields of fire

4-23. Of the following conditions, which one is an artificial obstacle to troop movement through an area you are defending?

1. Swamp
2. Gully
3. Barbed wire
4. Each of the above

Learning Objective: Locate a point on a map when given the references, and use procedures for locating an object with the grid system.

4-24. The principal digits of a grid number on a military map enable the map reader to determine which of the following information?

1. Precise angles
2. Elevations between contour lines
3. Referencing points
4. Precise distances

4-25. Which of the following grid coordinates is correctly written?

1. 35°E, 71°N
2. 3571
3. 14250
4. 71°N, 35°E

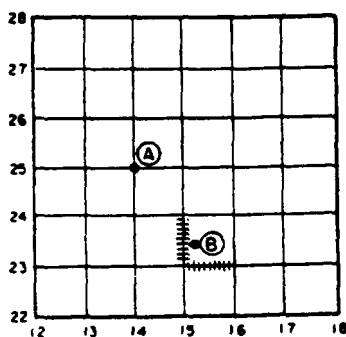


Figure 4A

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 4-26 AND 4-27, REFER TO FIGURE 4A.

4-26. What are the grid coordinates of Point A?

1. 140250
2. 14250
3. 2514
4. 2541

4-27. What are the grid coordinates of Point B?

1. 1523
2. 152234
3. 234152
4. 230150

Learning Objective: Determine how contour lines are used for indicating elevation and relief on military maps.

4-28. Elevations are represented on a map by what means?

1. Contour lines
2. Grids
3. Planimeter lines
4. Meridians and parallels of latitude

4-29. A heavy-contour line having its elevation given alongside is known as a/an

1. index contour
2. supplementary contour
3. precise contour
4. intermediate contour

4-30. When you subtract half the contour interval from the elevation of the lowest contour line around a depression, you obtain what information?

1. The estimated elevation at the top of the depression
2. The estimated elevation at the bottom of the depression
3. The mean sea level at the bottom of the depression
4. The average sea level at the top of the depression

- 4-31. You can find the value of the interval between supplementary contour lines on a map in what location?
1. In a contour note on the map relief
 2. In a note on the map margin
 3. Alongside an index contour line
 4. Alongside the dashed-brown contour lines

- 4-32. On a military map, the elevation value of a bench mark is shown in what color?

1. Red
2. Blue
3. Black
4. Brown

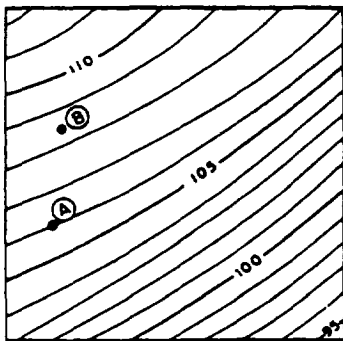


Figure 4B

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 4-33 AND 4-34, REFER TO FIGURE 4B.

- 4-33. What is the approximate elevation, in feet, of Points A and B?

1. A, 106; B, 105
2. A, 107; B, 105.5
3. A, 106; B, 108.5
4. A, 105; B, 110

- 4-34. Which of the following areas is flattest?

1. The area between contour lines 95 and 100
2. The area between contour lines 100 and 105
3. The area between contour lines 105 and 110

- 4-35. Contour lines are sometimes united to show an extremely steep slope on a map. What type of contour is used to indicate this slope?

1. Intermediate
2. Index
3. Supplementary
4. Ticked "carrying"

- 4-36. What two basic types of scales are used on military maps?

1. Graphic and linear
2. Graphic and ratio
3. Linear and ratio
4. Graphic and orthographic

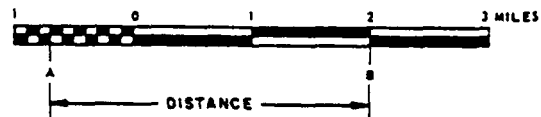


Figure 4C

IN ANSWERING QUESTION 4-37, REFER TO FIGURE 4C.

- 4-37. What is the distance between Points A and B?

1. 1.3 miles
2. 1.7 miles
3. 2.3 miles
4. 2.7 miles

- 4-38. The scale of a map is 1/5000 and the distance between two points on the map is 2.4 inches. What is the distance on the ground between these two points?



1. 240 feet
2. 420 feet
3. 1,000 feet
4. 2,000 feet

Learning Objective: Describe how direction and base lines are used in the preparation of military maps, and identify topographic and military features represented on military maps as symbols.

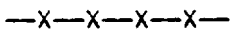
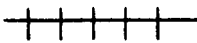

4-39. Of the following land navigation terms, which are considered to be base lines for expressing directions on a map?

1. True north, grid north, and magnetic north
2. Greenwich meridian and International Date Line
3. Parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude
4. Datum plane, index contour, and bench mark

4-40. The symbol for true north on a military map is

1. 
2. TN
3. 
4. Y

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 4-41 THROUGH 4-43, SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURE REPRESENTED BY THE SYMBOL IN COLUMN A. NOT ALL RESPONSES IN COLUMN B ARE USED.

	<u>A. SYMBOLS</u>	<u>B. TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES</u>
4-41.		1. Hill
4-42.		2. Single-track railroad
4-43.		3. Boundary line
		4. Fence

Learning Objective: Describe the components and the use of the lensatic compass, in relation to an azimuth, back azimuth, intersections, and resections.

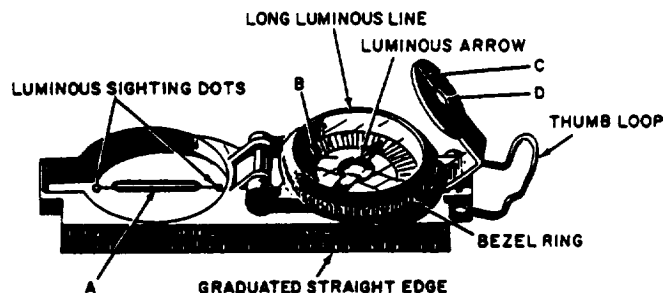


Figure 4D

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 4-44 THROUGH 4-46, REFER TO FIGURE 4D AND SELECT FROM COLUMN B THAT PART OF THE LENSATIC COMPASS THAT CORRESPONDS TO THE LETTER DESIGNATION IN COLUMN A. NOT ALL RESPONSES IN COLUMN B ARE USED.

	<u>A. LETTERS</u>	<u>B. LENSATIC COMPASS PARTS</u>
4-44.	A	1. Lens
4-45.	B	2. Sighting wire
4-46.	C	3. Index line
		4. Sighting slot

4-47. Sighting on an object and reading an azimuth, a horizontal angle is measured in what manner?

1. Counterclockwise from a south base line
2. Clockwise from a north base line
3. Counterclockwise from a north base line
4. Clockwise from a south base line

4-48. When you are holding a compass and sighting through the eyepiece, which of the following objects tend to distort your azimuth reading?

1. The sun
2. The moon
3. Your steel helmet
4. Your hand

4-49. Which of the following features of a lensatic compass are designed for night use?

1. The luminous line and arrow
2. The two luminous sighting dots
3. The bezel ring and clicking device
4. All of the above

4-50. A total of how many counter-clockwise clicks of the bezel ring are required for an azimuth of 72 degrees?

1. 17
2. 24
3. 38
4. 42

4-51. The azimuth angle in figure 5-29 can be measured accurately with a

1. compass
2. protractor
3. straightedge
4. pair of scissors

4-52. When, if ever, can a given direction be expressed as a true azimuth?

1. Only if measured on a military map
2. Only if measured by a compass
3. Only if measured from a meridian of longitude
4. Never

4-53. The forward azimuth to a target is 130 degrees. What is its back azimuth?

1. 292 degrees
2. 310 degrees
3. 1850 mils
4. 6400 mils

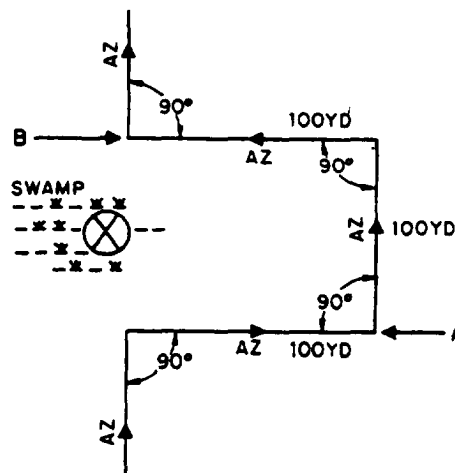


Figure 4E

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 4-54 AND 4-55, REFER TO FIGURE 4E. ASSUME YOU ARE TRAVELING ON AN AZIMUTH OF 90 DEGREES AND WISH TO BYPASS THE SWAMP.

4-54. At what azimuth are you traveling when reaching Point A?

1. 90 degrees
2. 180 degrees
3. 270 degrees
4. 360 degrees

4-55. At what azimuth are you traveling when reaching Point B?

1. 90 degrees
2. 180 degrees
3. 270 degrees
4. 360 degrees

4-56. What method should you use to locate a feature NOT defined on your map?

1. Intersection
2. Resection
3. Bypass
4. Introspection

4-57. What term is applied to locating your unknown position by sighting on two or more positions?

1. Intersection
2. Resection
3. Map overlay
4. Bypass

Learning Objective: Identify steps in drawing sketches and describe ways to register a map overlay properly.

4-58. What is the final step in making a panoramic sketch?

1. Title it and show where it was prepared
2. Sign it
3. Indicate the time and date it was prepared
4. Establish the most prominent point in the area as the reference for the sketch

4-59. You are preparing a topographic sketch. After drawing the azimuth line from your position to the sighted object, where should you show the distance?

1. On the marginal notes
2. Above the azimuth line
3. Below the azimuth line
4. At the end of the azimuth line

4-60. An overlay should be marked to orient it on a map correctly by what means?

1. By marking and numbering, with a register mark, one grid square on the overlay
2. By marking and numbering at least two crosses (register marks) on the grid square on two opposite corners of the overlay
3. By marking the distance and azimuth from a prominent point of your position on the overlay
4. By placing the grid numbers of a prominent object on the overlay

Learning Objective: Specify the travel and observation techniques for evading the enemy under given conditions.

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 4-61 THROUGH 4-64, SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE PIECE OF INFORMATION THAT MAY BE INDICATED BY THE CONDITION IN COLUMN A. RESPONSES IN COLUMN B MAY BE USED MORE THAN ONCE.

	<u>A. CONDITIONS</u>	<u>B. PIECES OF INFORMATION</u>
4-61.	Workers in a field	1. Enemy is not present
4-62.	Absence of children in a village	2. Village is controlled by the enemy
4-63.	Absence of young men in a village	3. Action is about to take place
4-64.	Apparently normal activity in a village	

4-65. While evading the enemy in a strange country, you should use which of the following techniques because it is the best way to remain on your intended course?

1. Choose a man-made landmark in your direction of travel; then proceed toward it
2. Choose as a landmark a prominent natural feature in your direction of travel; then proceed toward it
3. Mark your route by cutting vegetation or by bending bushes and limbs

4-66. When following a trail that comes to a fork, what should you do?

1. Take the least traveled path
2. Take the most traveled path
3. Start to backtrack
4. Request further instructions

4-67. What should you do when you can no longer proceed on your own because of illness?

1. Seek help from friendly natives
2. Surrender before it is too late
3. Seek shelter and doctor yourself
4. Hide indefinitely

4-68. As an evader approaching friendly lines, which of the following steps should help you contact friendly frontline troops?

1. Shout out to them that you are a Seabee
2. Expose yourself and raise your arms as your approach
3. Display a white flag or another white object before exposing yourself
4. Fire your weapon three times as you approach

4-69. What information, if any, should you provide friendly frontline troops after having evaded the enemy ?

1. Any and all information requested
2. Immediate tactical information only
3. A description of the methods you used successfully during evasion
4. None